

THE BEE.

C. C. STEWART, BUSINESS MANAGER AND PUBLISHER.

Home Rule, Industry, Justice, Equality and Recognition according to Merit.

W. C. CHASE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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EASTER DISPLAY OF SPRING MILLINERY

KING'S PALACE,

814 SEVENTH STREET, N. W.

Owing to additional improvements our Regular Spring Opening will be postponed for a few days, and will be duly announced when it takes place. Meanwhile we shall offer a special sale of Easter

SPRING MILLINERY.

An elegant line of Hats and Bonnets, Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Laces, Silks and Satins, and all the Novelties in the Millinery line.

Don't Fail to Examine our Stock and Obtain
Our Prices.

KING'S PALACE,

814 SEVENTH STREET, N. W.

The Largest Millinery Establishment in the District of Columbia.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Practices in all the courts of the District of Columbia and the state of Virginia.
Pensions and claims against the U. S. Government a specialty. Room 15 May Building, cor. 7th & E sts., city. feb24-4f

MARY F. YOUNG,
CIGAR STORE.
No. 218 11th St., Cor. C.N.W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
[24lm] Tobacco and Cigarettes.

PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL
Over Mme. Estre's Store,
1109 F Street, N. W.

The entire second floor will be used for the purpose. Instructions given in classes or to individuals. New classes will be formed March 1st. For terms, information, etc., apply to W. H. Smallwood, No. 1129 10th street, between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock, P. M.

Washington High School,
(Seventh and Eighth Divisions)
Musical and Literary Entertainment
AT LINCOLN HALL,
Friday, March 30, 1883, at 7:30 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Proceeds to purchase books of reference.

In Clear or Cloudy Weather.

Wonderful Effects by the Instantaneous Process.

We were the first to introduce it in this city. Also the originators of low prices. Elegant Cabinet Photographs \$3.00 per Dozen. Cards \$1.00 per Dozen. Proofs shown and Satisfaction Guaranteed to all.

The Finest Skylight and Most Spacious Rooms
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Hours for Sittings, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

925 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NEAR 10TH STREET.

Special Rates made to Clubs of 5, 10 and 20.

Reel-Eye  A-Bell

The Reliable Shoe House
OF
WM. HAHN & CO.

Desire to impress upon the minds of those in search of

Good Shoes at Low Prices, That

Reliable is our motto.
Reliable our dealings.
Reliable the materials used in the manufacture of our goods, and
Reliable the statement that we can give our customers more for their money than can be found anywhere else.

Spring goods now arriving, Ladies' Hook and Laced Shoes \$2.00, and fine Kid and Goat Button \$1.00 up; Gents' fine Button and Laced Shoes \$2.00; Children's Heeled and Spring Laced and Button Shoes, 75 cents, Infants Shoes 25 cents up.

WM. HAHN & CO., 816 7th street, and 1922, Pa. Ave. N. W.

Sign—Red Slipper.

JOHN F. ELLIS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1852,

937 Pennsylvania Avenue, Near Tenth Street

PIANOS AND ORGANS

For Sale at Reasonable Prices, on Easy Terms

Tuning, Repairing and Moving promptly attended to. Cornets, Violas, Futes, Guitars, and everything in the music line for

CASH OR ON INSTALMENTS.

JOHN F. ELLIS & CO.,

937 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Bargains! Bargains!!

3,000 yards of Ginghams in short lengths, from 3 to 10 yards, 8 cents, former price 12 1/2 cents; 300 yards of Cloaking, short lengths, from 1 1/2 to 3 yards, \$1.50, former price \$2.50; 30 pieces apron Ginghams 8 cents; former price 10 cents; 1 case 104 White Sheetting, best quality, made 34 cents; former price 40 cents; 1 case of Assorted Cottons and Cambrics, short lengths, 9 cents, usual price 12 1/2 cents.

—A LARGE STOCK OF—

Blankets and Bed Comforts

To be sold at a large reduction from usual prices.

BARGAINS IN EVERY KIND OF DRY GOODS

GEO. J. JOHNSON,

713 Market Space.

The Best Wagon on Wheels.

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & Co.,
RACINE, WIS.,

have just earned the reputation of making "BEST WAGON ON WHEELS." Manufacturers have abolished the warranty, but Agents may, on their own responsibility, give the following warranty with each wagon, if so agreed: WE HEREBY WARRANT THE FISH BROS. WAGON, No. 10000, to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence. Knowing we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of the "Racine Agriculturist," to FISH BROS. & CO., Racine, Wis.

Julius Baumgarten, SEAL ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER.

Seals for all Secret

Societies made to

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Jewels and Regalia

for all Secret

Societies. For G.

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DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

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1222 PENNA. AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.

VERY DANGEROUS.

Visit to a Nitro-Glycerine Factory—A Place Where Men's Lives Are in Constant Danger.

Near the village of Tweed, Canada, and at the water's edge of Stoco Lake, is a fair-sized, unpretentious, isolated wooden building, the appearance of which would cause a stranger to inquire why a good building was erected in such an isolated locality, and it was so closely guarded, as a solitary watchman, day and night the year round, sneaks the steps and inquires the business of the curious as they stray near. As the eye passing upwards reads "Nitro-glycerine factory—very dangerous," in big letters above the door, the use for which the building is intended and the necessity for watchful care is apparent. At the door were seen lying iron casks sheeted inside with lead, and in these casks are imported the pure glycerine and mixed acids used in the factory.

A cask of mixed acid is hoisted by machinery to the upper story and dumped into a mixing tub, in which the mixing blades are turned by a man who is stationed in a tight box and has in front of him a thermometer. As the glycerine runs into the acid a vapor is engendered in which life is scarcely supportable, hence the man at the crank is stationed in a close box. The acid and glycerine in their admixture rapidly heat, and the compound has to be toned down by cold water or ice; hence the greatest watchfulness is necessary at this point. As the heat is allowed to run up to 80 degrees, and nitro-glycerine explodes at 90 degrees, there remains but 10 degrees of heat between the men and eternity, or, as the manager remarked, if the heat run up to 90 degrees they would not have time to pucker their mouths to say "good-by."

It is needless to say that, while the work is going on, strangers are never allowed to enter the building, as it is necessary that every man should have his individual attention at such times upon his work. "Strict rules govern our men," remarked the manager, "as the least venture at experimenting would leave no one to tell how the accident happened." The manager thus manufactured has an explosive force ten times greater than that of blasting powder, and is used on very heavy work, but we sell very little in that shape, remarked the manager, as it is run down a tunnel to the room below, where it is manufactured into dynamite, dautin or vigorite, all of which have nitro-glycerine as their basis, but are known by different names to designate the degree of power. As rapidly as possible, the nitro-glycerine is mixed with charcoal, wood pulp, or other mixtures, and reduced into a commodity more readily handled; for although dynamite is understood to be extremely dangerous to handle, it is rammed into the cartridges with a stick with as little apparent fear of the result as would be the case were the substance so much dirt.

The cartridges are made to hold from a pound to two pounds each, and are carefully packed each day and taken to an isolated magazine owned by the company. The output of the factory is about 1000 pounds daily now, but the owners expect to increase the capacity to meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing demand, as this is the only factory of the kind in Ontario, and the development of the mines has rapidly increased the demand, as blasting with powder has been almost entirely superseded by the use of dynamite, which is not only more efficacious but safer to handle. The manager remarked: "I have to pay my men large salaries, although the work is comparatively light, as a very slight accident would put them out of the way of drawing their salaries. I have worked at the business for the past five years, and own a mill in Algoma as well as this one here, but in this business life is the result of vigilance."—[Manufacturer's Gazette.]

GLASS EYES.

How These Delicate Optical Delusions Are Made.

Artificial eyes are not of recent invention, for the early Egyptians used many crude specimens, the erlcephari and the hypoblepharia. The former was formed of a circle of iron which, passing round the head had at one of its extremities a thin sheet of metal covered with very fine skin, on which was painted an eye with eye-lid and lashes, thus forming a kind of painted bandage which concealed the cavity of the lost eye. The latter exhibited somewhat of a likeness to the method now adopted, but was made of a metallic shell something like a walnut shell on which was painted the iris, the pupil and the white of the eye, and was placed in the orbital cavity and kept in place by the eyelids as is now done. The great objection to this was the

weight of the metal and the constant fixity of the look.

The data of the introduction of glass eyes is not recorded, but they have been found in the heads of mummies staring with unearthly light. In olden days solid glass eyes were used, but the artificial eye of to-day is of shell-like formation, and in its construction remarkable nicety and skill is required.

With the exception of a few small modifications in detail and finish, the manufacture of artificial eyes has not made any particular steps forward in the last half century. Each manufacturer has a secret of his own as to the combination of the material used and the mode of applying them. This secret, which in most cases is handed down from father to son, is jealously guarded, and strangers are rarely permitted to witness any of the processes of manufacture. The artificial eye being only a light shell of enamel without any precise form, since it has to be suited to the different sizes and shapes of eyeballs, is placed under the eyelid, and is composed of two parts; the one exterior, which gives the colors of the iris, of the sclerotic, or white on the eye, as well as the blood-vessels of the healthy eye; the other, the interior, which fitting into and capping the stump, receives movement from it. The manufacture of artificial eyes consists in three distinct operations, as follows:

The artist seats himself at his table with a lamp or gas jet before him which is blown by a bellows and blow-pipe, worked by the foot, and gives a pointed jet of flame of the strength he desires. Within reach of his hand are placed rods of enamel of different colors. He begins by taking a hollow tube of colorless crystal, one of the extremities of which being soon melted in the fire of the jet forms a ball when blown. As the color given by the crystal has no resemblance to that of the sclerotic, usually called the white of the eye, his first labor is to color the ball in such a manner that it may be of the same hue as the natural eye. To attain this result, he applies to the ball, enamel of different colors in a pasty liquid, with the crystal desired tint, which differs in the individual. This tint obtained, he makes a circular opening in the center of the ball, destined to receive the globe of the eye. When the hole is made the ball is put on one side. The globe is made by first forming the iris, which is done by the use of several amalgamations of enamel according to requirements of the case. The iris finished, a spot of black enamel is placed in the center to form the pupil, which is then encircled with its aureola. The infinitely small fibers found in the iris are then drawn.

The globe when finished is soldered to the sclerotic by means of the lamp, after which the artist rectifies any small imperfections which he may observe, and it only remains to pare the ball in order to obtain a shell, which, rounded at the edges, may perfectly resemble the living eye with which it is to be placed, not only in form but also in color. The enameled surface of a well-made eye is really lovely, and when even closely examined it has every appearance of the natural eye both in brilliancy, depth, and light.

Prices vary from \$15 to \$50, according to circumstances, although all are equally well finished.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

A felicity that costs pain gives double content.

Money is well spent in purchasing tranquility of mind.

There is no deeper law of nature than that of change.

Indolence is the rust of the mind and the inlet of every vice.

A passionate woman's love is always overshadowed by her fear.

Wrong none by doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that are your duty.

Time should never be squandered. Every man should have a noble, worthy aim in life.

There will always be something that we shall wish to have finished, and be, nevertheless, unwilling to begin.

A good man will be doing good whosoever he is. His trade is a compound of charity and justice.

Foolishness places itself in the foremost rank to be observed; intelligence stands in the hindmost to observe.

There is always hope in a man that actually and earnestly works. In idleness alone is there perpetual despair.

If you wish to appear agreeable in society, you must consent to be taught many things which you know already.

The Mining Prospector.

The genus prospector, a man of medium height, a rather lightly but firmly-knit frame, age anywhere between twenty-five and thirty-five, a fine face, gentle but firm, bronzed with exposure to many a fierce storm, stamped with the unmistakable expression impressed on the features of those who, day after day, stand face to face with danger and death, a face that a girl in distress will turn to without hesitation; that a rowdy will turn from with fear and hatred. His first movement betrays the frontiersman. A rapid piercing glance around the park, neither human foe nor edible game being in sight, his next glance is to the sky. Apparently satisfied with the inspection, his first care is to tend to his jack-or "burro," to use the mountain phrase; then having liberated the burro with a drag on the end of his rope which will effectually prevent his straying from that park, he turns to his fire, blows it into a blaze, puts on his coffee pot to boil, and then to his toilet. Three inches of comb, two square inches of looking glass, a coarse towel, a piece of yellow soap, a tooth brush, and the toilet table is furnished. Now follow him to the dressing-room; a dozen steps down the creek takes him to where a little dam has formed a crystal pool. Down on the moss-covered rocks goes the broad white hat, the collar of the blue flannel shirt is rolled back disclosing the neck and chest of an athlete. Oh how cold, how refreshing, how invigorating the water is, fresh from the snow above. The toilet is finished, breakfast is the next consideration. The coffee having boiled is placed on one side to settle; the bacon fried, the batter for a pile of "slap-jacks" beaten up, he fries one of the abominations throwing it into the air and catching it on the reversed side with the precision of an old timer, and now he plunges into the tent and emerges with the "chuck box," or in English, "mess chest," into the innermost recesses of which he dives, and from the conglomerate of cartridges, buckskin thongs, steel traps, needles and thread, sailor's palm, mineral specimens, three or four letters, a book very torn and dirty, a pair of Mexican spurs, odds and ends of string, etc., etc., produces a small half gallon can of syrup, and a bowl. A ready and the table is set. To dispatch the meal takes but a little while. Short as the time is, however, it is not wasted, for observe the upturned face, the eager searching glance, peak after peak is scanned, formation, color noted, until apparently satisfied with the inspection. The meal is finished, plate and cup washed and put away; the morning pipe is lit and smoked while he goes through his pockets to see if his outfit is complete, matches, compass, knife, magnifying glass, all safe. Catching up the burro and picketing him on fresh grass finishes the morning chores and we are ready for the day's work.

Lying.

There is a story of a candidate for a Yorkshire borough addressing the electors in flattering terms, and telling them that for "the hope of being their representative he had given up valuable prospects in India, and travelled many hundreds of miles." "What a jolly fool you must be," was the unsympathetic remark of one of the crowd. The speaker had, in fact, returned to England because his prospects in India had proved delusive. Exaggerators of this class have been held up to derision for centuries. Lando (sixteenth century) tells of an Italian ecclesiastic who was so given to drawing the long bow that his friends openly derided his tales. He at last hired a simple country lad, whose whole duty it was to stand behind his master's chair and corroborate his anecdotes. The boy did his work for a time; but at length his employer ventured on a tale so amazing that the honest servant started the company by exclaiming, "Nay, master, take back my livery; I cannot swear to that." Epitaphs offer a very useful field for exaggeration. Few imitate the sensible conciseness of an inscription in a Hampshire church, where the survivor merely adds, after the name of the deceased, "To those who knew him a narration of his virtues would be needless; to those who knew him not it would be tedious"—a fact too often lost sight of by the writers of monumental inscriptions.

Facts themselves may be presented in a light which exaggerates them to the listener. Boswell once praised the profuse hospitality of a gentleman who "never entertained less than a thousand in the course of a year. That is to say, about three persons dined with him daily." Both "ways of putting it" were true, but they conveyed widely different meanings.—London Globe.